

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
06/852,831	04/15/86	PAULEY	J	81-83-07

P. D. BOX 987 SIMI VALLEY, CA 93062

EXAMINER				
MULLEN,T				
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
268	3			
ATE MAIL ED.	<u></u>			

09/29/87

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

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≾ ⊤ı	is application has been examined	Responsive to communication filed on	This action is made final,			
	tened statutory period for response t e to respond within the period for res	o this action is set to expire month(s) ; ponse will cause the application to become abandoned	days from the date of this letter. 35 U.S.C. 133			
3.	THE FOLLOWING ATTACHME Notice of References Cited by Notice of Art Cited by Applicar Information on How to Effect D	nt, PTO-1449 4. Notice of	Patent Drawing, PTO-948. informal Patent Application, Form PTO-152			
Part II	SUMMARY OF ACTION					
1.	⋈ Claims <u> </u>		are pending in the application.			
	Of the above, claims		are withdrawn from consideration.			
2.	Claims		have been cancelled.			
3.	Claims	. '	are allowed.			
4.	Aclaims 1-8 ar	nd 12-18	are rejected.			
5.	☑ Claims 9-1/	·	are objected to.			
6.	Claims		are subject to restriction or election requirement.			
7.	This application has been filed matter is indicated.	with informal drawings which are acceptable for exam	ination purposes until such time as allowable șubject			
8.		g been indicated, formal drawings are required in respo	nse to this Office action.			
9.	9. The corrected or substitute drawings have been received on These drawings are acceptable; not acceptable (see explanation).					
10.		ection and/or the proposed additional or substitute by the examiner disapproved by the examiner (see	- ·			
11.	the Patent and Trademark Office	ce no longer makes drawing changes. It is now applica be effected in accordance with the instructions set fort	roved disapproved (see explanation). However, int's responsibility to ensure that the drawings are the on the attached letter "INFORMATION ON HOW TO			
12.	Acknowledgment is made of the	e claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified	copy has been received not been received			
	been filed in parent applic	cation, serial no; filed o	on			
13.		to be in condition for allowance except for formal matt nder Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.	ers, prosecution as to the merits is closed in			
14.	Other					

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- The prior art submitted by applicants has been fully considered.
- The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

in claim 10, "mode" should be plural on line 1; in claim 12, "capacitance" is misspelled on line 3; in claim 17, "repetitive" is misspelled on line 4.

Appropriate correction of the disclosure is required.

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to provide an enabling disclosure.

On page 25, next to last line, the term "CW" is not understood.

- 4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, for the reasons set forth in the above objection to the specification.
- 5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, fourth paragraph, as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. The limitation of claim 13 of a capacitance value responsive to the presence or absence of skin or flesh near spaced-apart electrodes is considered

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to be set forth in claim 12 from which claim 13 depends.

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) and (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

7. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Schwitzgebel et al.

Schwitzgebel et al., discussed by applicants at page 4 of the specification, are considered to suggest the subject matter of claims 1-2, where the "time of receipt" of signals in Schwitzgebel et al. could obviously have been monitored.

8. Claims 3-7 and 12-18 are rejected under 35
U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Schwitzgebel et al.
as applied to claims 1-2 above, and further in view of
Manning.

Manning discloses a signalling circuit responsive to the presence or absence of skin or flesh near spaced-apart electrodes. In view of this general teaching, it is considered that it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill to have monitored tag detachment in Schwitzgebel et al. by monitoring either strap continuity or flesh proximity or both, as in claims 3-7 and 12-16, and Schwitzgebel et al.'s tag circuit could obviously have included counting and encoding circuitry per se as in claims 17-18, particularly where Schwitzgebel et al. teach the use of a crystal controlled oscillator (column 3, lines 31-52). Although Manning teaches measuring voltage in his circuit, it would have been an obvious expedient to measure capacitance in such a system per se.

9. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Schwitzgebel et al. in view of Manning as applied to claims 3-7 and 12-18 above, and further in view of Cooper et al.

cooper et al. disclose a surveillance system employing a tag, including mode control means for allowing the circuit means of the tag to selectively operate in one of a plurality of operating modes.

The mode control means of Cooper et al. could obviously have been incorporated with the tag of Schwitzgebel et al. in view of Manning, as in claim 8.

- 10. Claims 9-11 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

 The particular operating modes recited in claim 9 are not taught or suggested by the art of record.
- 11. The prior art made of record and not relied

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upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ross et al., Shirley and the NIJ publication disclose other person monitoring systems with body worn signalling devices. Bially et al. teach incorporating both identification and status information in the encoded signal of a tag for use with an individual monitoring system.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tom Mullen whose telephone number is (703) 557-7043.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 557-3321.

TM

T. Mullen:vlw

9-10-87

703-557-7043